

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DATA  
New Hampshire, May 2007  
B G McKay

**Seasonally Adjusted:**

The seasonally adjusted employment trend line slipped 100 notches overall in May's preliminary estimates. A 500-job reduction by each trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) figured prominently in the decline. Government (supersector 90) trimmed 400 jobs from its rolls during the month.

May's seasonally adjusted estimates further showed that information (supersector 50) financial activities (supersector 55), and other services (supersector 80) held their total number of employed persons at the April level.

In blotting up some of the red ink on the employment ledger, education and health services (supersector 65) expanded its work force by 600, and construction (supersector 20) added 500 jobs to its roster. Rounding out May's seasonally adjusted

employment activity, manufacturing (supersector 30) and professional and business services (supersector 60) each expanded their cadre by 100 positions.

**Unadjusted:**

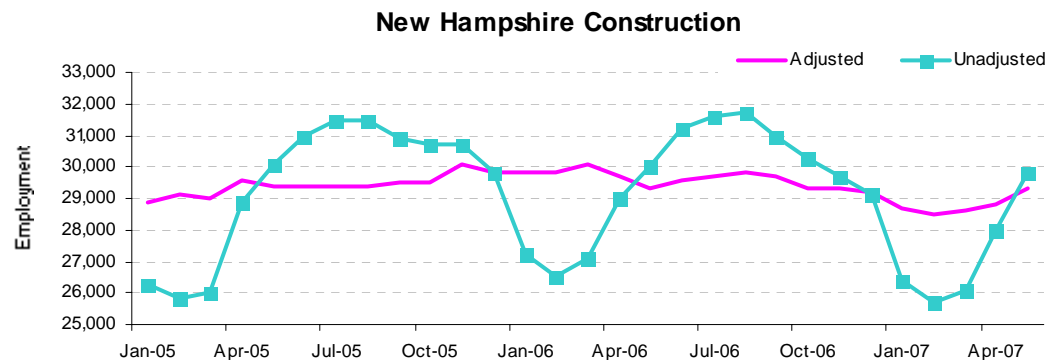
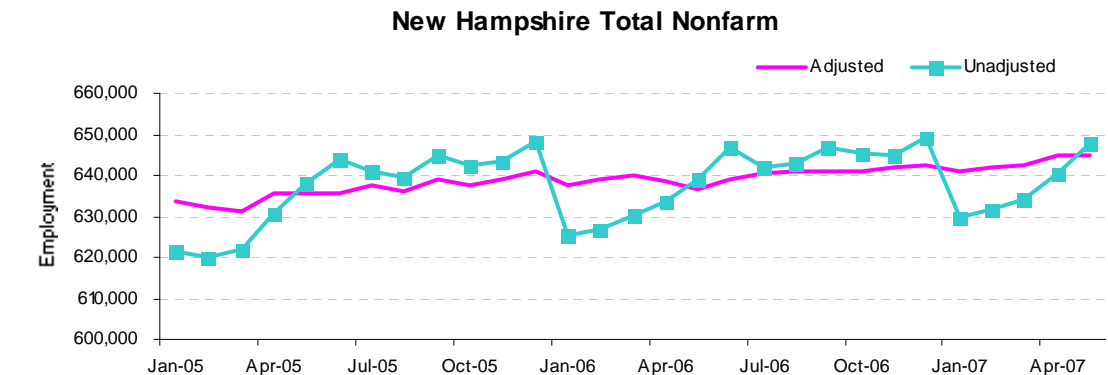
New Hampshire employers added 7,600 jobs to the state's economy according to May's unadjusted employment estimates. As the state moved closer in time to the vacation season and warmer weather, leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) augmented its force with 3,600 additional workers. Construction (supersector 20) bolstered its personnel strength by 1,800 jobs during the month, and trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) increased its staff level by 1,100. Next on the list, professional and business services (supersector 60) followed with a 500-job gain. Education and health services (supersector 65) and other services (supersector 80) entered the employment picture each with a 300-job increase. To complete May's list of those industry groups adding to their force, manufacturing (supersector 30) made a 200-job expansion.

For natural resources and mining (supersector 10), information (supersector 50), and financial activities (supersector 55), May proved to be a quiet month on the employment activity front as all three maintained their total number of jobs at the April level.

Preliminary estimates for May showed that the government (supersector 90) employment level declined by 200 jobs.

**CONSTRUCTION**

May's preliminary estimates revealed that special trade contractors (subsector 238) accounted for 1,000 of the 1,800 new jobs for



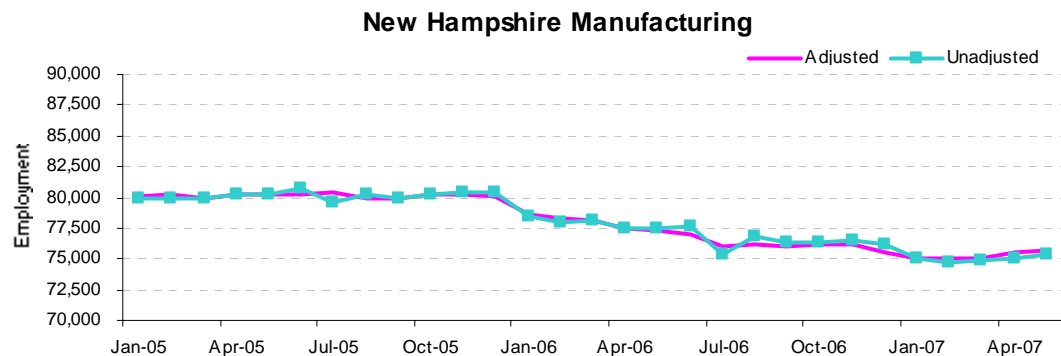
construction (supersector 20) during the month. Construction of building (subsector 236) contractors also added 100 members to its corps.

The sample showed increased activity for heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237), which contributed to the May employment gains in this supersector.

## MANUFACTURING

The prevailing employment trend for manufacturing (supersector 30) has had a decided downward slope to it in recent months. May's preliminary estimates departed from that trend with a 200-job increase.

Those added jobs could be found in durable goods manufacturing industries, as the nondurable goods manufacturing employment level remained unchanged in over-the-month activity.



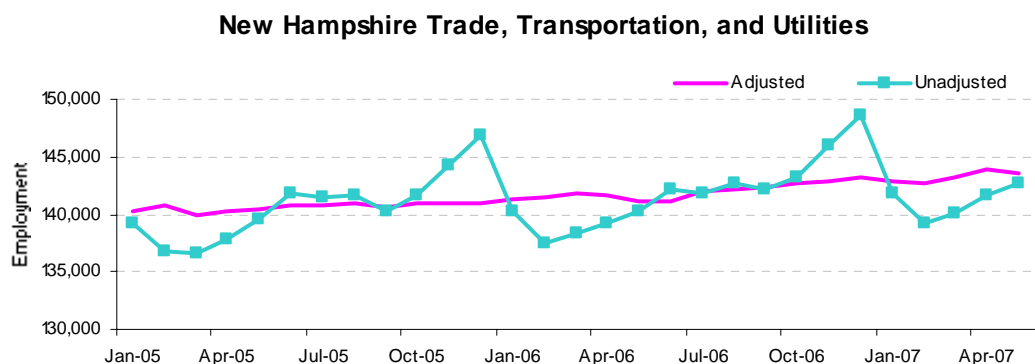
Within durable goods manufacturing, the only published industry to record a change, electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing (subsector 335) posted a 100-job loss.

According to the sample, the growth came from across the spectrum of the durable goods manufacturing industries.

## TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) continued to make preparations for the approaching vacation season with a 1,100-job expansion of the work force.

Retail trade led the pack by adding 600 jobs, while transportation, warehousing, and utilities brought 300 more workers on board, and wholesale trade employed 200 additional people.



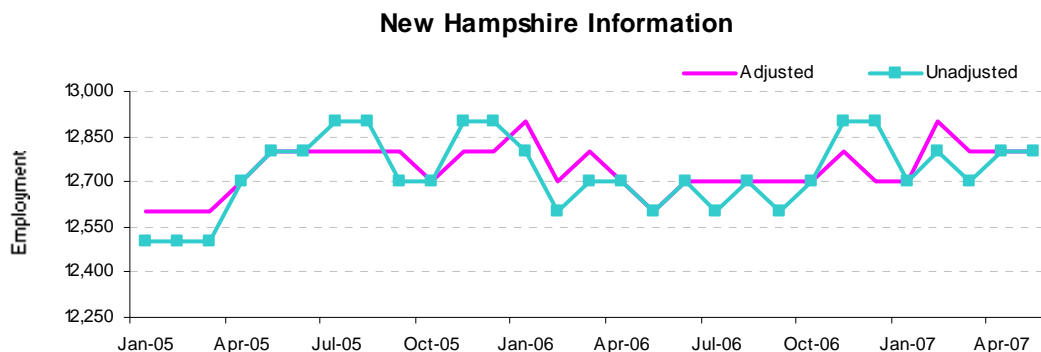
Both published industries under wholesale trade maintained their total number of jobs at the previous month's level.

In retail trade, food and beverage stores (subsector 445) accounted for 400 of the extra workers. Clothing and clothing accessory stores, and general merchandise stores (a combination of subsectors 448 and 452) chipped in 300 jobs to the mix of which department stores (industry group 4521) covered 100 of those jobs. The sample indicated that motor vehicle and parts dealers had a slight decline in employment totals during May.

Scenic and sightseeing transportation (subsector 487) provided the major force behind the May 300-job increase in transportation, warehousing, and utilities, as utilities (sector 22) employment levels remained unchanged in over-the-month activity.

## INFORMATION

Elements in motion picture and video industries (industry group 5121) increased staff size which overcame the 100-job reduction in publishing industries (except internet) (subsector 511), leaving information (supersector 50) employment totals at the April level.

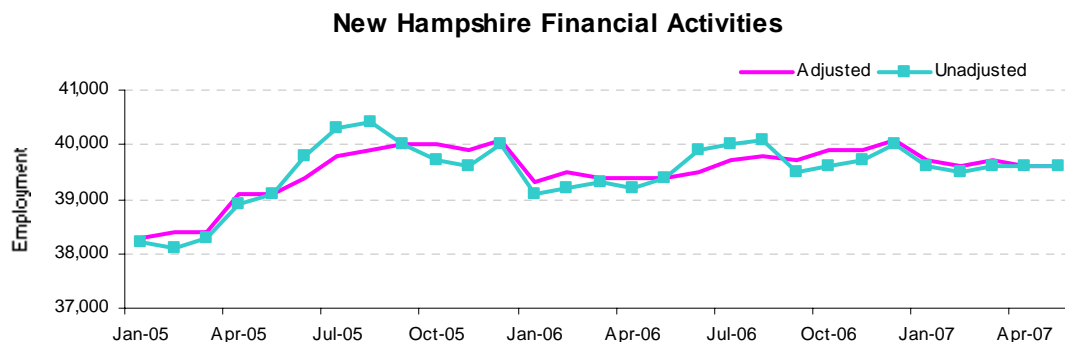


## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Although the total number of May jobs for financial activities (supersector 55) held at the April level, activity in the subordinate industries abounded.

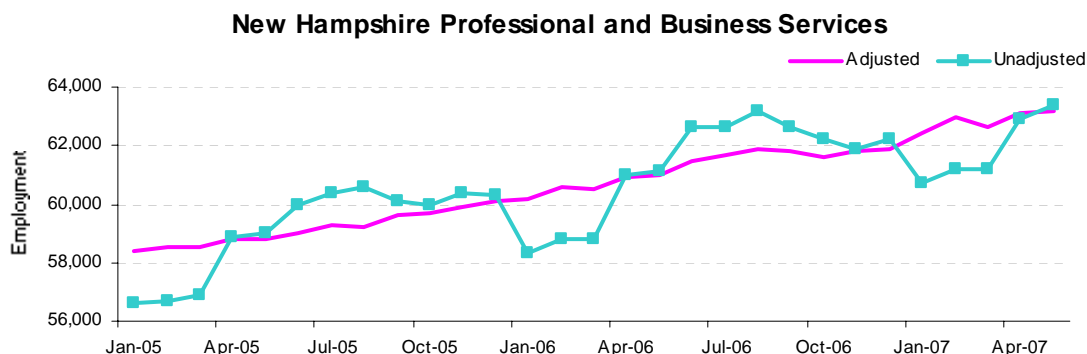
A 100-job drop in insurance carriers and related activities (subsector 524) dominated the month for finance and insurance (sector 52).

This employment decline directly offset the 100-job gain in real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53).



## PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

May's unadjusted employment trend for professional and business services (supersector 60) edged up 500 notches in the preliminary estimates.



Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) expanded its ranks by 700

jobs, and management of companies and enterprises (sector 55) kicked in another 100 jobs to the month's total.

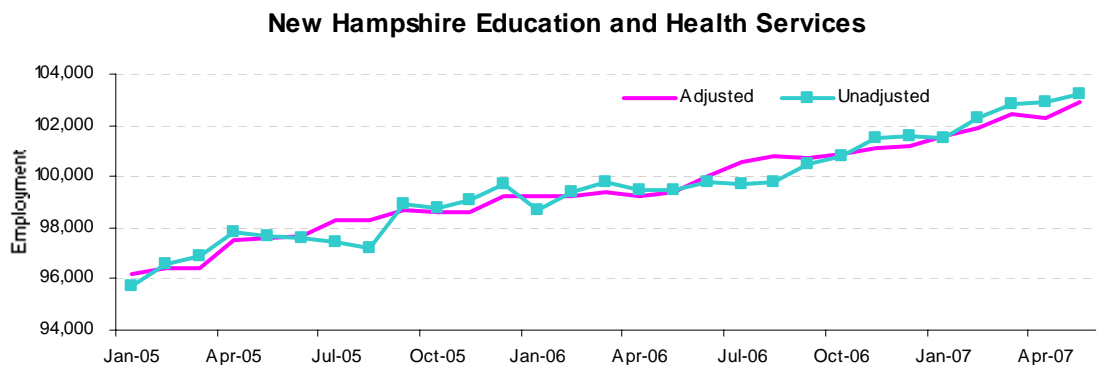
Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) rained on the supersector's parade for May with a 300-job setback.

## EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Education and health services (supersector 65) employment inched upward by 300 jobs in May's preliminary estimates. Employers in health services and social assistance (sector 62) put 600 more people on the rolls, while educational

services  
(sector 61)  
dropped  
300  
workers  
from its  
roster.

Inside  
sector 61,  
colleges,



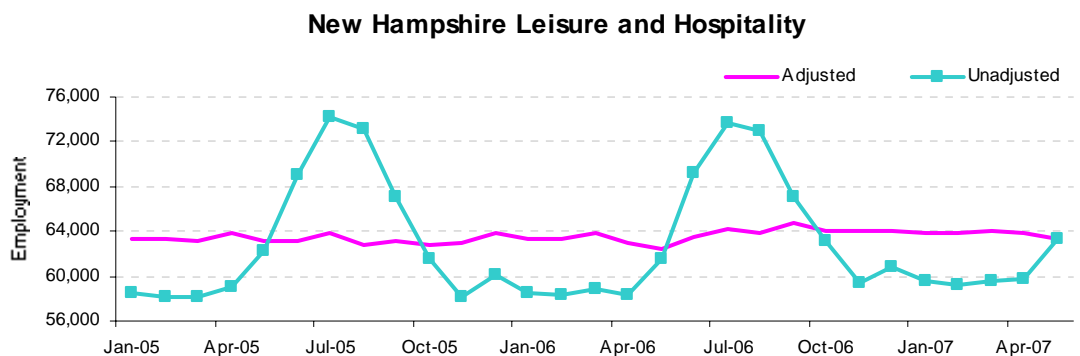
universities, and professional schools (industry group 6113) started to wrap up another term, as the estimates showed that the total number of jobs for this group declined by 400 for the month. Elementary and secondary schools, still being in session, mitigated some of the job loss.

Ambulatory health care services (subsector 621) and hospitals (subsector 622) each added 100 positions to their personnel rosters in May. For the rest of the added jobs, a review of the health services and social assistance sample showed the activity for individual and family services (industry group 6241) increased significantly during the month.

## LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) with its 3,600 added jobs did the most to expand the state's economy in May. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) led the way with a 3,100-job increase, and arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) chipped in another 500 jobs.

Amusement,  
gambling, and  
recreation industries  
(subsector 713)  
covered 200 of the  
sector 71 added  
jobs. The sample  
indicated that  
museums, historical  
sites, and similar  
institutions (industry  
group 7121) made a  
significant  
contribution to the May job growth for the sector.

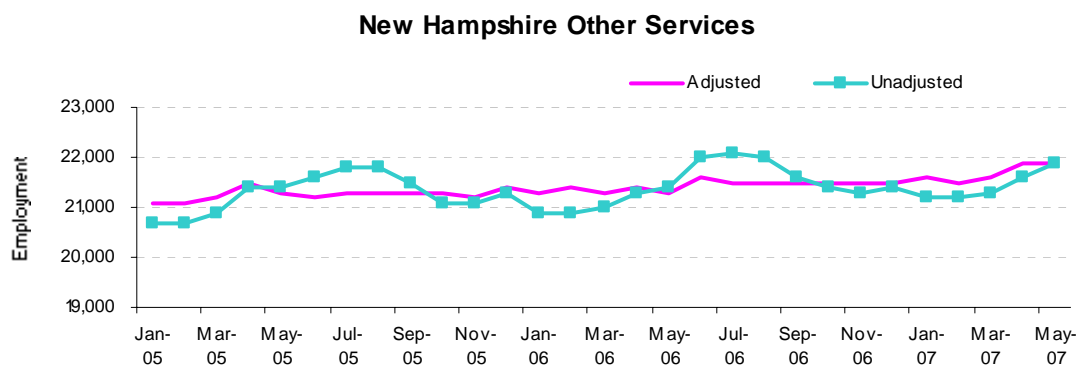


Accommodation (subsector 721) augmented its staff with 800 more workers, and food services and drinking places (subsector 722) garnered the lion's share of the sector 72 job growth with a 2,300-job addition.

May's preliminary estimates showed that full-service restaurants (industry group 7221) increased staff size by 1,200 positions, and limited-service eating places (industry group 7222) brought 700 more employees on board during the month.

## OTHER SERVICES

Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations (subsector 813) supplied the momentum behind the 300-job increase in May's preliminary unadjusted estimates.



## GOVERNMENT

State government dropped 300 jobs from the rolls, which dominated May's employment activity for government (supersector 90), which experienced a 200-job decline. A 100-job gain in local government took the edge off of the state government reduction.

Federal government sustained its employment totals at the previous month's aggregate.

